

Reas	O'Connor	Gurran
Fitzpatrick	Farrant	Corcoran
Slattery	Jennings	M'Laughlin
	Ferguson	Tullis.
AYES, 11.		
NAYES, 62.		
Foxes	M'Connell	Henson
Watson	Watson, W. J.	Gerrard
Wideman	Murray	Jack
Buitor	Levin	Wright
Luckey	Levin	Lynch
Hastine	Morgan	Wright
Brady	Deirdrib	Trotter
Proctor	Wison	Andrews
Brady	Brady	Young
Devine	Henwick	Bodell
Badger	Ows	Finch
Abbott	Abbott, E. P.	Hammer
Mottile	Cramie	Carman
Longhead	Byrnes	McGowan
Fennell	McGowan	Bruva, K. H.
Kier	Byrd	Boyer
Lloyd	Smith, E. S.	Blawie
Chad, W.	Smith, E. S.	Burns

[illegible]

Northern line for goods and live stock forwarded from Vancouver to the other side of the mountains, and the cost of maintaining the same, collected by all stations for coaching trains to Vancouver and Caribou during the year ending the 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564

[illegible]

AN ESCAPE FROM SIBERIA.—The *Genesee* correspondent of the *Daily News* sends a narrative of the escape from Siberia of M. Mokrievitch, a Russian Socialist, who has been recently named by the American consular authorities as being the son of a country gentleman, and highly educated in January, 1879, he was at Kief, conducting a course of lectures on Socialism, and had been arrested by the police. Mokrievitch, being captured, was sentenced by a court-martial to 14 years' penal servitude in Siberia. In July following, he and some other State convicts set on foot an attempt to escape, which they effected by cutting their sentences. They travelled part of the way via Irkutsk, Novgorod, by railway, steambark, and on horseback. The remainder of the journey, 1460 miles, had to be accomplished by land, and was attended by many difficulties and times.—“Between Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk,” M. Mokrievitch and two of his companions, Ishtayko and Orlov, changed names and dresses with three ordinary convicts, and continued to travel in disguise until they reached Mokrievitch assures me, is a very common expedient, never can be effected at a cost of a few rubles. His destination was now that of the peasant whose name he had taken, and he continued to travel in the same manner until he got away before reaching Irkutsk, probably by the assistance of the guard. Orlov was soon recognized. Ishtayko has never been heard of since, and it is supposed he was killed or died of disease. Mokrievitch, however, after a few days after leaving Irkutsk for Bainsanek—his true destination—M. Mokrievitch also gave his secret this day morning, and discovered a number of European half-savage Mongol boys, who were sent off to America, and as cunning as Red Indians, were sent after him, but he succeeded in evading their pursuit and reaching Irkutsk, where he was almost certain, but he goes very near to Chukotka frontier, and after a walk of 700 miles in the depth of

Siberian winter he doubled back to the direction of Europe, across Russia, which he reached after a journey of 600 miles. He was met by his friends who had suffered terrible hardships, and met with many adventures. With-out the frequent aid and generous hospitality of the country people, who are noted for their kindness to fugitive emigrants, he could not possibly have made good his escape, and it is probable that he would have been executed as a traitor of the Russian Government, he does not desire to make publicly known the exact direction which he took. Mr. Mokrieftsch's journey across Russia, though not unattended with difficulty and risk, was child's play compared with his flight from Siberia. He was accompanied by two companions, and papers, he succeeded in getting away out of the country, and a few days ago reached Switzerland. Except Wiedersky in the last century, M. Dobogorok Mokrieftsch is the only State prisoner condemned to hard labour since emancipation.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

taken some leading practitioners of the day.

WEDNESDAY EVENING
In the Stock and Share market today, Bond

their confidence; instead of which they only obtained the services of gentlemen who were at

fection. They should have provided proper
of vaccine lymph, which they did not do. A paper
conducted in other respects had been injurious
served several cases of small-pox had not been
to them, owing to their system of quarantining
practitioners. At the same time no comment on the
of the Government could be too strong, he
to vote for the motion.
Lassus thought the statements contained in the
had not been proved, and intended, therefore, to
against it.
Kings opposed the motion, and said he believed
it had been committed by the Government in
to the recommendations of their medical
; but it appeared to him everything which
was considered advisable to be done, had been

far as was possible in the public interest. He was considered that this was a medical matter of political question. He regretted that the Government did not consult medical gentlemen of ability and experience as he was confident that they had the existence of an epidemic would have been suppressed; whereas he believed that such a course would have been the best. It was also a question whether it was not better to have a more cautious conversion than tyranny and cruelty had effected, and although he had no desire to see the Government, he could not, under the circumstances, do less than vote for the motion.

POOLE, MR. GARHARD, MR. HADENRY, and Mr. HARRIS, supported the motion.

FARRER deprecated the disposition of the Government to suppress every motion.

The motion was further opposed by Mr. W. CLARK, Mr. VERNON, and Mr. PIERCE, and was supported by Mr. McLAUGHLIN and Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. COPELAND replied, contending that although the motion would be negatived, he would, in the opinion of the House, have achieved a great success as he had made out his case, and had been supported by two out of the three medical gentlemen who were present in the House, and had obtained the admi-

the three that said facts were not the statements
that were asked. It had not been his object to
the Government, and he would not have given
this motion if he had not been convinced from
inquiry that parties who had been questioned
on subjected to gross outrages and cruelty.
motion was then put and negatived on division
211.

House adjourned at two minutes to 11 p.m. to-
day (Thursday).

debate on Mr. COPELAND's motion
its slow length along until a late
last night, and a vote was then taken
four of the Government. This result

Generally expected, or rather taken for granted. There were speeches last night which showed clearly, what was known by that by some members at any rate on the Government side the question was not a party question. The resolution condemned the practice of confining any people in infected houses; and in answer to that the House was asked what Mr. COPELAND would hold in a new Bill. Two days have been occupied by debate, and now that it is closed, the on arises whether the time has or has not been wasted. It is to be feared that

dead of time will be wasted if the state
siders in the Assembly is such that there
tically no chance of any matter of
interest being treated upon its merits
to treat it so might affect the
of the Government. It is the
of the SPEAKER, at the beginning of
day's sittings, to "go through the paper
view to formal motions." A consid-
amount of business is despatched in this
in a short time where no objection
arises. Are we drifting towards a point at
every motion conveying any degree of
upon the Government will be treated

be out-of-fashion? If such matters are to be settled by foregone conclusions before the House, for reasons apart from the merits of the questions at issue, perhaps it will be advantageous, at least as a saving of time, to vote at once, and let the motion be as debated. To dispense with debate on cases would save the character of a responsible government. At present it is possible for a Government to undergo a considerable amount of censure, direct or indirect, in the course of a debate, but to be freed of all censure by an overwhelming vote in a direct decision is obviously

particular instance, the cause of the amendment was assisted by the peculiar views of Mr. COPELAND'S motion. If the motion had been wider in its range and in its language, the mover would have strong claim to the votes of many persons who showed their dissatisfaction with the action of the Government but voted in favour. Are these expressions of dissent, then, to be wasted, or will the Government, secure against all formal compromise on public grounds the expenditure with the fullest consideration and

Before this debate begins, the Government, under pressure from within, more than once changed its course of action. Now that the debate has closed, the Government would do well to turn its efforts by thoroughly reforming and revising the whole of our quarantines regulations. This is not the most favorable time for undertaking such a task. It is to have been performed before. But the passing of events is that it would be aaching neglect to postpone it again. The Treasurer on Tuesday made an attempt to meet and refute the

ments respecting quarantine mismanagement which have been the common talk of the town. But, although Mr. COPLAND is a member of the committee, he was rejected by the House, it cannot be said that Mr. WATSON's explanation was forced upon the House) he was accepted as satisfactory. Mr. LYON, talked about its triumphal march; but Mr. LYON is imaginative. The sober view of the case is that this quarantine business ought to be inquired into thoroughly and impartially; and that the law should be instituted before the winter.

are scattered, and before their memorie
alled by the lapse of time and the
greater power of happier circumstances.
Other matters, it may be remarked that
the defence of the Government is that
Parliament found it unprepared—unpre-
pared notwithstanding the warning of 1874,
notwithstanding warnings given successively
in epidemics of measles, scarlet fever, and
diphtheria, notwithstanding repeated warnings
in the Press. Will the warning given by this
outbreak be neutralized by the vote of
censure, or will the Government, having
received formal censure, see that comprehen-

and well-considered preparations are
without further delay against future
agencies? There are some indications
meetings taken by the authorities yes
at the Water Police Station, that these

NEW YORK, JULY 23.

As to the assassin, it is certain that if he is a man-man he is one of a dangerously methodical type. He is a man of about 30 years of age, of New England ancestry, a singer by calling, with a good English pronunciation, the latter being respectable and worthy family. For three years he was a member of the well-known Omaha community, but left because even the license of that sect was too narrow to agree with his own notions of social liberty. Shortly afterwards he married; but, after spending his wife's money, he deserted her, and has since been heard of more or less respectably, in New York and Chicago, mainly subsisting, however, on the credit of boarding-house keepers. For a time he joined Plymouth Church, and spoke frequently at the Friday evening prayer meetings, but was dropped for good and sufficient reasons. In Chicago he published a tract, in which he attacked the churches of America, and in some of these efforts he is powerful. In one of these efforts he maintained that the second advent had taken place at the destruction of Jerusalem. About two years ago he followed in the footsteps of Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll, and wherever that gentleman lectured (Gutten) replied to him in defence of the claims of Christianity. In the papers he has published some of these efforts for the faith he describes himself as a "lawyer, politician, and theologian." Endless stories are told in illustration of his skill as a swindler, but his legal training has enabled him to steer clear of the Grand Jury. Last fall he made several attempts to get employment as a newspaper editor from the Republican National Committee, but failed. He pretended that he was a strong worker for Grant at Chicago, and when Mr. Garfield came to the White House he put in a claim for a substantial reward for his services to the party. At first he intended the money to Austria, and then said he would bestow it on the poor of the city of Vienna. Much of this seems to agree with a disordered intellect, but there are many people in the United States—for instance, George Francis Train, and Dr. Mary Walker, and Sergeant Bates, and the "great American traveller," David Pratt—who equally well in their pretensions, and who have been successful, have a singularly shrewd capacity for living truthfully. The assassin, therefore, without doubt, to a great extent assumed as a means of livelihood. Gutten, in the details of his crime, displayed a forethought and coolness which indeed raised his act—to adopt one of the strange fables told by Quinny—to a branch of the Fine Arts. He resolved upon the deed, and the deed was committed. Once, at Long Branch, he had even sallied forth to consummate his purpose, but the

gradually as a custom the whole people to its advantages over the present system. The real rulers of the country are the gentlemen of the land, and the American farmers are the railroad kings of the country. Hitherto they have again enjoyed in a general way. With the improvement of trade, the roads did their best to enlarge their capacity and all went well so long as there was business enough and to spare for all of them. They plundered it, however, by the means of a far from a free and open railroad that, four years ago, were in the hands of a policy in bankruptcy, earned 10 per cent. dividends, and maintained their stock at 20 per cent. premiums, but now the capacity of the roads has outstripped the demands of shippers, and the railroad wolves have quarrelled over the division of the spoil and are making special rates, in violation of a sacred trust, and declared war in self protection. All the railroads had then to come into line as competitors, and there is for the moment a general scramble. Passenger fares have been reduced from \$3 dollars to \$9 dollars for a trip from New York to Chicago, the rate of freight has been reduced to other pairs, and the freight has tumbled almost in the same ratio. It is not probable however, that the war will be of long duration. Mr. Vanderbilt has for the longest purse, and can, if necessary, at any time force the other roads to submission. Just at present, however, he is believed to favour a continuance of the struggle, in order to get the stocks of the other roads down, and being now desirous to buy them back at lower prices. When he has regained his stocks, the war will be ended, and a more or less equitable division of the business agreed upon. Then there will be an interval of peace, in the course of which the public will again be indulged in the hope of high prices, and which some old comedy will be played. It is needless to add that in the excitement of the political struggle at Albany all hope of relief from railroad extortion vanished for the season. The anti-monopolists forced the railroad candidate for Senator, Mr. DeFoe, to withdraw, but General Miller, who has been elected, is a railroad man, and a hard tool. The Railroad Commission Bill did a natural death, and the corporations will enjoy utter immunity from interference till January next.

There is little doubt that our present business prosperity has reached, and perhaps has passed, its zenith. So far as can be foreseen, it will, in spite of the fact that it will be less than last year's crop, and all reports agree that in Europe the crops will be much better. The American farmer, therefore, must expect at once

JOHNSTON REVEALS—Many of the *illusions* of the *time* (see July) have been made to "improve" the English of our unvarnished and unapproachable version of reality, and by poets who measured the beauty and the power of words by their length. One of these poets is Thomas Hardy, whose *illusions* are the most beautiful and most touching verse in the whole Bible—*Johnston* turns a head of brass! Another "poet" actually reveals the New Testament as a "Fetters" and "Fetters" is a good word. Paul, you know, is a "Fetters" and his research has driven you to distraction." And "The barbarians displayed towards us an ordinary philanthropic interest in our fate, and they were not content with 'improved' New Testament, sounding in such improvements as these: 'If any man think it would be a reflection on his name, if he be made a slave, let him be bound; but argue is but a small portion of the body, yet he is a proud as its pretensions?' A spark of fire, what a bright idea! But the world is a combustion: it is but one of the numerous organs of the body, yet it can blast whole nations, and it can burn the world, and it can burn the train of life into a blaze. Happily for our whole world's sake and for the interest of English Christianity, the moderns (see *Johnston*) have not modified their method of revision after such models.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 28.

Concerning the mode of propagating small-pox, a scientific friend of mine, whom, on many points of science, I know to be in advance of his fellows, says that the following excerpted notion that the infective agent comes from the air is "a very plausible, but a very erroneous, and that the principal, if not the sole, carrier of the infection is the enteric excretion, and that the most rigid sanitary precaution ought to be insisted upon in the disposal of various excreta." He gives such good reasons for his belief that I am very much disposed to accept his opinion. In any case, the proposition is worth investigation.

And while on the subject of science, it is to be mentioned that there is renewed complaint that the manufacturers of this city do not sufficiently avail themselves of the contrivances invented for the prevention of the nuisance. And judging by the appearance of Melbourne, the disposal of dirt is a very important, but certainly not unconnected with dirtier-looking houses, but not many, and there are times when the "blacks" are worse than the dust. Our stuccoed buildings are not lovely at their best; but when they have been grimed by half a dozen years' smoke, they are very unrepresentative.

As to the houses, we make very little progress in the direction of bettering them, and I am sure for the most part, in the worst mode of occupation.

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY AND EDUCATIONAL LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY.

RAILWAY CHARGES.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIQUR-BROWN. CURE SAYS GILL.—In Throat Diseases the difficulty is unequalled. Dr. C. Deane's Gills, M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cough Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capped Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, and only chemists. Sole companies, Anson, Harcourt, and Co., 77, Strand.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The three-masted schooner Mathilde sailed from Meeka on the 20th ultimo, for Europe direct, with copra; and the barque Richard will leave Matupi, about the 7th instant, for Hamburg direct, copra-laden.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

An invention is announced which promises great comfort to those who are in the habit of reading in bed. It is the use of ink in luminous letters in the dark. With matter so printed a man may read without setting the house after or keeping his room-mate awake.

It is useful to know the derivation of words. Both "Cocoa" and "Chocolate" are of Mexican origin. The word "Chocolate" is derived from "chocolate," the sound produced by the primitive stones used to bruise and mix the cocons with sugar; whereas "cacao" came from the name of the tree which bears the seeds, "theobroma cacao" of Linnaeus, which were imported into England. Those who wish for Coo are absolutely pure should ask for the

UNION MORTGAGE AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
